Exposure to toxic environments across the life course

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Propositions related to the thesis

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Exposure to toxic environments across the life course:

Consequences for development, DNA methylation and ageing

1. Natural promoter methylation patterns of *Igf1* across fetal, neonatal stage and adulthood are organ-specific. (Chapter 2 of this thesis)
2. Prenatal smoke exposure changes *Igf1* promoter methylation across three different developmental stages in an organ- and sex-specific way. (Chapter 2 of this thesis)
3. Smoking contributes to features of lung ageing by its effects on the IGF1 pathway. (Chapter 3 of this thesis)
4. Smoking-induced features of lung ageing are only modestly affected by prenatal smoke exposure. (Chapter 3 of this thesis)
5. Maternal exposure to e-waste-originated heavy metals is associated with epigenome-wide differential methylation in neonates and the risk of adverse health consequence in later life. (Chapter 4 of this thesis)
6. Childhood exposure to atmospheric $PM_{2.5}$-bound PAHs from e-waste is negatively associated with growth and linked with reduced plasma IGF1 levels. (Chapter 5 of this thesis)
7. There is no minimum toxicity dose of cigarette smoke at any developmental stage.
8. An effort by both the general public and phone companies to extend the lifespan of smart phones will, even only by 20%, have a significant positive impact on the health of people living in e-waste areas, particularly women and children.
9. If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough. -Albert Einstein
10. Learning without thinking leads to confusion; thought without learning is perilous (Confucius). 孔子曰:“学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆。”